ISAYEVA, I.I.

Materials on the characteristics of alimentary excitation (appetite) in dogs. Nauch.soob. Inst.fiziol. AN SSSR no.3: 43-51 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i geretiki tipov vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. - V.K.Krasuskiy) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

31084

S/187/61/000/012/001/004
D053/D112

6.6000

AUTHORS: Braude, G.V., and Isayeva, I.N.

TITLE: Nonlinear aperture correction

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 12, 1961, 3-10

TEXT: A method of nonlinear aperture correction is investigated. The method consists in separating the signal into several levels with an individual frequency characteristic corresponding to each level. The levels lying near the black level have a dropping characteristic with its equivalent frequency band, and those lying near the white level have a rising characteristic with its degree of aperture correction. A nonlinear network designed according to this method is shown in Fig. 1. It is analogous to a differential aperture-correction network to which nonlinear circuits are added. This network gives a practically ideal aperture correction without phase distortions in the frequency range from zero to $\omega_{lim} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$, when its parameters correspond to

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Nonlinear aperture correction

the optimum frequency-response conditions, i.e. when $C = 3C_0$ and $R = \sqrt{\frac{9}{8}\frac{L}{C}}$. This correction is obtained according to the law:

$$\alpha = 1 + a\delta^2,$$

where $\delta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_{lim}}$ = the relative frequency; a is the correction factor given in the form $a = n\frac{S_5}{S_3} - 1$, where n is the amplification factor of the tube T_4; and S_3 and S_5 are the transconductances of the tubes T_3 and T_5 respectively. An intermediate-frequency amplifier containing this nonlinear aperture-correction network and a gamma corrector, was built and tested in the vidicon motion-picture channel at the Moskovskiy televizionnyy tsentr (Moscow TV Station). The frequency-response curves (Fig. 7a and Fig. 7b) of the black and white levels of this intermediate amplifier were taken by means of an ИЧХ-57 (IChKh-57) tester. The obtained frequency-response curves fully

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Nonlinear aperture correction

correspond to the theoretically calculated frequency-response curves of the black and white levels, shown in Fig. 3a and Fig. 3b, respectively. A low-frequency filter, designed and built by Engineer L.A. Levashova, was inserted in front of the intermediate amplifier in order to cut off frequencies above 6 Mc, so that at a 6-Mc passband with an irregularity of 0.1 db the attenuation at 6.5 Mc was equal to 20 db. Operational tests of this intermediate amplifier showed that the tone gradation and definition of the TV image are substantially improved by the inclusion of the nonlinear correction network with a high degree of nonlinearity. There was no noticeable fluctuation noise in the black and grey regions of the image and, at the same time, the definition in the white region was increased, although slight fluctuation noise in the white region remained visible in the form of a grid corresponding to 5 Mc, the peak of the amplifier frequency response at the white level. The visibility of this grid-like noise can be further reduced by including an antinoise correction circuit with a 5-Mc frequency trap in the preamplifier. There are 9 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-block and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two English-language references are: M. Sullivan, Highlight Equalizer

Card 3/4

TELEPNEVA, V.I.; ISAYEVA, I.V.

Enzymatic transformations of nicotinamide dehydrogenase in extracts of normal skeletal muscles and in their denervation. Vop. med. khim. 11 no.2:36-41 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii zhivotnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova i Institut vitaminologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

(A) (N) L 11164-66 EWT(l)/T LIP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0057/0057

ACC NR: AP6000363

AUTHORS: Volosov, D. S.; Stefanskiy, M. S.; Isayeva, I. Ye.; Gradoboyeva, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Objective with variable focal length. Class 42, No. 176094

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 57

TOPIC TAGS: optic lens, photographic equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an objective with variable focal length, consisting of a variable magnification adapter. The adapter includes four components, two of which are mounted for synchronous motion along the optical axis. One of the components is fixed for the whole range of focal length variation and serves for focusing the objective at a finite distance. To maintain the constancy of the position of the image plane while simplifying the mechanical design of the mounting, the adapter components are made with lens powers of alternating signs (see Fig. 1). The second and third components are mounted for synchronous motion in mutually opposite directions along the optical axis of the objective. The motion of the fourth component of the adapter has a nonlinear dependence on the motion of the second and third components.

UDC: 535.813:535.317.226:771.351.76

L 11164-66

ACC NR: AP6000363

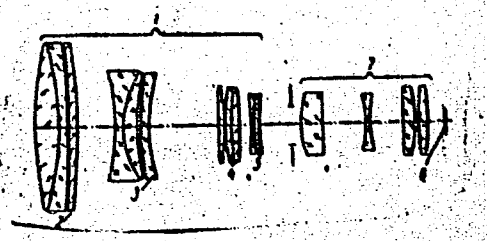

Fig. 1. 1 - Adapter; 2, 3, 4, and 5 - components of adapter; 6 - image plane; 7 - objective.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 07Sep64

Card 2/2

ISAYEVA, K.

42453. Morfogenez Rasteniy Pshenitsy, Vyrashchenvykh Iz Izolirovanvykh Zarodyshey. Agrobiologiya, 1948, No. 5 S. 147-49.

ISAYEVA, K.G.; ZHURAVLEV, L.G.

Determining small quantities of germanium in ores and minerals. Trudy Inst.min., geokhim.i kristalokhim.red.elem. no.2:278-284 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

(Germanium)

MARETSKAYA, M.F.; ISAYEVA, L.A.

Fibrous dysplasia. Pediatriia, Moskva No.6:51-56 Nov-Dec 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Docent Maretskaya. 2. Of the Clinic for Children's Diseases (Director Honored Worker in Science Prof. V.I. Molchanov, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

Isayeva, L. A.

"Increasing the Effectiveness of Penicillin in Pneumonia of Young Children." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst. Chair of Children's Diseases. Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

17(2)

SOV/16-59-9-15/47

AUTHORS: Sinyushina, M.N., Gorbunova, K.P., Isayeva, L.A., Svetlova, A.K., Staroverova, G.S., and Yelkina, S.P.

TITLE: A Comparative Study of the Microflora Found in Acute and Chronic Pneumonia in Infants

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, 30 Nr 9, pp 67-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the I Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut (I Moscow Medical Institute) the authors made a study of the sputum microflora in infants with acute or chronic pneumonia and determined its sensitivity to various antibiotics. No essential difference were noted in the microflora isolated from acute pneumonia cases and the microflora of chronic cases. Because of the early and wide use of antibiotics administered to the children, the microflora could not be studied in its pristine form, which perhaps accounts for the comparatively low rate of isolation of pneumococci (5-7%). Pneumococci were isolated, however, which had lost their virulent properties and proved non-pathogenic to mice. In this case the normal method of detection by intraperineal infection of mice is useless and the Pneumococci can best be identified by a bacteriolog-

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ISAYEVA, L.A.; SINYUSHINA, M.N.; GORBUNOVA, K.P.

Antibiotic sensitivity of respiratory tract flora in infants with pneumonia [with summary in English]. Pediatriia 37 no.1:66-69 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

(PNEUMONIA, in inf. & child
antibiotic ther., sensitivity of resp. flora (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
pneumonia in inf., sensitivity of resp. flora (Rus))

BAYANDINA, S.A.; ISAYEVA, L.A.; TALALAYEVA, A.V.; MALYUGINA, Z.N.; KONOPLEVA, A.V.

Clinical picture and outcome of acute disseminated lupus erythematosus. Pediatriia 37 no.1:76-83 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Yu.F. Domborvskaya) i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, DISSEMINATED, in inf. & child acute, clin. picture & outcome (Rus))

ISAYEVA, L.A.; SINYUSHINA, M.N.; GORBUNOVA, K.P.; ARROVA, I.L.; KIRILLOVA, L.Ye.

Role of staphylococci in the etiology of pneumonias in infants. Pediatriia 38 no.11:83-87 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney i kafedry mikrobiologii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(PNEUMONIA in inf. & child)
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS in inf. & child)

SINYUSHINA, M. N.; GORBUNOVA, K. P.; ISAYEVA, L. A.; OVSYANNIN, N. V.

Study of antibiotic-resistant staphylococci isolated during pneumonias in infants. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.8: 58-63 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii i kliniki detskikh bolezney I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (PNEUMONIA)

DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F.; ISAYEVA, L.A., dotsent

Collagen diseases in children. Pediatriia 41 no.5:9-21 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Dombrovskaya).
(COLLAGEN DISEASES)

ISAYEVA, L.A., dotsent; BAZHENOVA, L.K.

Cardiovascular changes in systemic lupus erythematosus in children. Pediatriia 41 no.5:21-26 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh boleznej (rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Yu.F. Dombrovskaya) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—DISEASES)

DOMBROVSKAYA, YU.F., prof.(Moskva), otv. red.; GROMBAKH, S.M., prof, prof., red.; ISAYEVA, L.A., dots.(Moskva), red.; NOSOV, S.D., prof., red.; PONOMAREVA, P.A., prof., red.; SKORNYAKOVA, L.K., red.; SOKOLOVA, K.F., prof., red.; SOKOLOVA-PONOMAREVA, O.D., prof., red.; TUR, A.F., prof., red.; KHOKHOL, Ye.N., prof., red.; ISAYEVA, L.A., red.

[Transactions of the Eighth All-Union Congress of Pediatricians] Trudy VIII Vsesoiuznogo s"ezda detskikh vrachei. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 530 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy s"yezd detskikh vrachey. 8th, Kiev, 1962. 2. Zaveduyushchaya kafedroy detskikh bolezney AMN SSSR, Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Dombrovskaya). 3. Zamestitel'direktora Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (for Nosov). 4. Zamestitel' nachal'nika upravleniya spetsializirovannoy meditsinskoy pomoshchi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Skornyakova). 5. Glavnyy pediatr Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (for Sokolova). 6. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sokolova-Ponomareva). 7. Predsedatel' Vserossiyskogo obshchestva detskikh vrachey, Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Tur). 8. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy detskikh bolezney Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Khokhol).

ZHELTAKOV, M.M.; ISAYEVA, L.D.; SKRIPKIN, Yu.K.

Effect of suggestion in hypnosis on arterial pressure. Sov.med. 21 no.5:100-103 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz kafedry koshnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.M. Zheltakov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(BLOOD PRESSURE,
eff. of suggestion in hypnotized patients (Rus))
(HYPNOSIS,
eff. of suggestion on arterial pressure in hypnotized patients (Rus))

DENISOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; ISAYEVA, Lyubov' Fedorovna; VERBITSKAYA, Ye.M., red.

[Experience of the "Trekhgornaya Textile Works" reducing breakage in spinning] Opyt snizheniia obryvnosti v priadil'nom proizvodstve kombinata "Trekhgornaia manufaktura" imeni Dzerzhinskogo. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 53 p. (MIRA 17:7)

ISAYEVA, L. I.

Peat Industry - Accounting

Lowering the cost of production, and introducing an itemized accounting system. Torf. prom. 29 No. 9, 1952.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

NOVOGRUDSKAYA, Ye.D.; ISAYEVA, L.I.; PERVUSHINA, L.V.

Effect of herbicides on soil microflora. Agrobiologiia no.4:577-582 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii i Moskovskaya obshchnaya toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy.

L 41727-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/RM

ACC NR: AP6020371 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/003/0536/0539

AUTHOR: Romova, M. G.; Osipov, O. A.; Isayeva, L. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Coordination compounds of rare earth chlorides with esters of dicarboxylic acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 536-539

TOPIC TAGS: praseodymium compound, samarium compound, gadolinium compound, dysprosium compound, lanthanum compound, neodymium compound, dicarboxylic acid, electron donor

ABSTRACT: Continuing their study of the electron-acceptor properties of rare earth halides, the authors investigated the interaction of praseodymium, samarium, gadolinium, and dysprosium chlorides with diethyl oxalate, malonate, and succinate, and the interaction of lanthanum and neodymium chlorides with diethyl adipate, maleate, and phthalate. The structure of the complexes thus obtained (which could not be isolated in the pure form) was studied by comparing the IR spectra of the pure ligands and complexes. It was found that the formation of complexes of the composition 2:1 causes the disappearance of the band corresponding to the stretching vibrations of the free carbonyl group and to the appearance of a strong band in the longer-wave region which can be assigned to the vibrations of the diester carbonyl groups

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UDC: 546.65'131:541.49

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ACC NR: AP6020371

coordinated with the rare earth chloride molecule. Spectra of compounds of the composition 1:1 showed a band corresponding to the stretching vibrations of the free carbonyl group, and a strong band in the low-frequency range which can be assigned to the vibrations of the carbonyl group coordinated with the metal chloride. The relative stability of the donor-acceptor interaction in the lanthanide series under consideration was evaluated by comparing the shifts of stretching vibration frequencies of the carbonyl group in complex compounds of the same ester with different metals: for example, in complex compounds of succinate with chlorides of La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Gd, and Dy, these shifts increase from La to Dy. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 04Jul64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

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ISAYEVA, L.L.

Traces of Quaternary glaciation in the northwestern part of the Central Siberian Plateau. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 28 no.2:90-98 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerologicheskiy trest, Moskva.
(Central Siberian Plateau--Drift)

ISAYEVA, L.N.

Wood moisture of growing Siberian pine trees. Izv.SO AN SSSR no. 8. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.2:51-55 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut lesa i drevesiny Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.

ISAYEVA, L.N.

Characteristics of the distribution of moisture in various parts of wood of the stem of Siberian pine. Trudy Inst. lesa i drev. 65:77-82 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ISAYEVA, L.S.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61612

Author: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Tolstaya, T. P., Isayeva, L. S.

Institution: None

Title: Diphenylbromonium Salts

Original Periodical: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1955, 104, No 6, 872-875

Abstract: Heterolytic decomposition of $C_6H_5N_2BF_4$ (I) in C_6H_5Br (II) results in the formation (with a yield of ~0.5%) of diphenylbromonium borofluoride from which were obtained by double-exchange reactions, diphenylbromonium salts with the anions: J^- (decomposition temperature 81-82°); $PtCl_6^{2-}$ (decomposition temperature 159.5°); $(C_6H_5)_4B^-$ (decomposition temperature 164-165°); Br^- (decomposition temperature 82-83°); and HgJ_3 (decomposition temperature 108-109°). On decomposition of I in C_6H_5J (III) not even traces of diphenyliodonium salt are formed, which is formed on homolytic decomposition of phenyldiazoacetate (IV) in III. Decomposition of IV in II

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ISAYEVA, L.S.

2,2'-Diphenylenebiazenium salts. A. N. Nesmeyanov, T. P. Tolstaya, and L. S. Isaeva (State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 27, 1547–61(1957); cf. *C.A.* 50, 11288f/g; Sandin and Hay, *C.A.* 47, 8047c.—Diazotization of 2-(2'-aminophenyl)-C$_6$H$_4$C$_6$H$_4$NH$_2$-*p* and heating the diazonium soln. gave solns. of diphenylenebromonium or chloronium salts. These treated with solns. of other anions gave the following *2,2'-diphenylenebromonium salts*: *chloride* m. 205–7°; *bromide*, needles, decomp. 194–4.5°; *thiocyanate*, decomp. 147.5–8.5°; *fluoborate*, decomp. 190.5–200°; *picrate*, decomp. 173.5–4.5°; *ferricyanide*, decomp. 198°; *nitroprusside*, decomp. 195–200°; *dichromate* decomp. 135–6°; *chloroplatinate*, decomp. 209–10°; *tetraphenylborate*, decomp. 200.5–1°. The following *2,2'-diphenylchloronium salts* are noted: *iodide*, m. 130.5–1.5°; *thiocyanate*, decomp. 93.5–9.5°; *fluoborate*, decomp. 159.5–70.5°; *tetraphenylborate*, decomp. 184–4.5°; *nitroprusside*, decomp. about 200°; *picrate*, decomp. 169.5–70.5°; *dichromate*, decomp. 138°; *chloroplatinate*, decomp. 169.5–1.5°. Absorption spectra of the products are shown.

Distr: 4E4j/4f3d/4E2c(j)G. M. Kosolapoff

ISAYEVA, L. S.

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Academician 20-6-21/47
Tolstaya, T. P., Isayeva, L. S.

TITLE: Phenylation Reactions by Means of Diphenylbromonium and Diphenylchloronium Salts (Reaktsii fenilirovaniya posredstvom soley difenilbromoniya i difenilkhloroniya).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 6, pp. 996-999 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors succeeded in producing (reference 1) a number of diaryl-halogenonium-salts, among them diphenylbromonium and diphenylchlorone-nium salts. In the present paper they describe a manipulation by which the yields of these salts may be increased by the tenfold. The behavior of the salts mentioned in the title is completely analogous to that of diphenyliodonium salts. They all represent excellent phenylating reagents which can phenylate as well homolytically (haloid salts) as heterolytically. Homolytic phenylation for example takes place during the action of iodides, bromides and chlorides of all three halogenonium-compounds upon metallic mercury, best in the medium of isopropyl alcohol: $(C_6H_5)_2ClCl + Hg \rightarrow C_6H_5HgCl + C_6H_5Cl$. The surprising preliminary conclusion from the existence of this reaction is the presence of a covalent form of the halides of diphenylbrome-

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nium and diphenylchloronium $(C_6H_5)_2Hal$— Hal, in which the central atom of the halide shall expand its octet to the decet. The phenylation reactions of diphenylbromonium and -chloronium mentioned in the paper (reference 1), an aqueous solution of sodium nitrite may serve as examples of heterolytic phenylation. On that occasion nitrobenzene, potassium cyanide (benzonitryl), sodium hydrazoate) and diethylamine (diethylaniline). form. In these and other cases given here the behavior of all three diphenylhalogenonium compounds was identical. With metallic mercury these salts form haloid phenyl-mercury, which is not the case with the borofluorides, apparently due to the heterolytic decomposition of the latter. Metallic thallium behaves in the inverse manner: the diphenyl-thallium salt only forms with borofluorides of the halogenonium compounds. The relations in this case are completely identical with the results of the reaction of the diazonium salts, therefore the explanation will also be the same. Diazonium-boro-fluoride also forms organometallic compounds with lead. In order to explain this result with diazonium salts, the first author together with Makarova (reference 3) established the assumption that metals, as nucleophilic reagents, are in a position, like the anions OH', CN' and so on, to transform the diazonium-cation into a diazo-form which

homolytically decomposes. An analogous explanation for the halogenonium salts will require the formation of a transition complex with metallic thallium which contains a diphenyl-halogenonium cation in a covalent form (with decet). Mercury which is sufficiently nucleophilic to transform diazonium into a diazo form is not capable of doing the same with the cations of the diphenylhalogenonium compounds, whereas less noble elements are capable of performing both transformations. All facts described can also be explained by the heterolytic decomposition of the oniumcompounds with a subsequent reduction of the phenylcation by metal to a free phenyl-radical. But the above-described hypothesis (reference 3) is apparently confirmed by the passivity of the triphenyloxonium-ion toward the metals (reference 5). The passivity is caused by an apparent inability of oxygen to expand the octet of the decet. Results of a crystallographic study and an X-ray structural analysis of the halogenonium salts are published by T. L. Khotsyanova. An experimental part with the usual data is given.
There are 1 table, and 12 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

Phenylation Reactions by Means of Diphenylbromonium and Diphenylchloronium Salts. 20-6-21/47

ASSOCIATION:

Institute for Element Organic Compounds AS USSR. Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov. (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet M. V. Lomonosova).

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

√ ISAYEVA, L.S., Cand Chem Sci--(diss) "Reaction of Halogenic compounds. Synthesis ~~metallo-organic~~ of organometallic compounds through onic [oniyevye] compounds. Mos, 1958. 6 pp (Acad ~~of~~ Sci USSR. Inst Elemento-Organic Compounds), 150 copies (KL,45-58, 142)

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Tolstaya, T. P., Isayeva, L. S. SOV/20-122-4-21/57

TITLE: The Synthesis of Aromatic Organometallic Compounds of Bismuth Via Diazocompounds (Sintez aromaticheskikh metalloorganicheskikh soyedineniy vismuta cherez diazosoyedineniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 4, pp 614 - 617 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of organometallic compounds by the decomposition of diazonium salts by means of metal powders (suggested by the first author, Ref 1) has hitherto been realized for the production of these compounds by means of the following metals Hg (Ref 1), Tl (Ref 2), Sn (Ref 3), Pb (Ref 4), Sb (Ref 5), and Bi (Refs 6 - 9). The authors investigated systematically the decomposition of the diarylbromonium borfluorides by metal powder and found that the results of these reactions are to a great extent similar to the results of corresponding reactions with aryl diazonium borfluorides. This experience was used in the case of the decomposition of the aryl diazonium salts as well, and the analogy was

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confirmed. The decomposition of aryl diazonium borfluorides in acetone by the powder of metallic bismuth led to good yields of the tri-aryl-bismuth (30-50-70%) for various aromatic radicals. Thus were produced: triphenyl-bismuth, tri-p-tolyl-bismuth, tri-o-tolyl-bismuth, tri-p-chlorophenyl-bismuth, tri-m-tolyl-bismuth-dichloride, tri-p-bromphenyl-bismuth, tri-p-chlorphenyl-bismuth-dichloride, tri-p-carb-ethoxy-phenyl-bismuth-dichloride, tri-p-ethoxy-phenyl-bismuth, tri-m-nitro-phenyl-bismuth-dichloride, and tri-p-nitrophenyl-bismuth-dichloride. This synthesis process of the bismuth organic compounds via diazocompounds is supposed to be the best at present. Reference 13 gives a probable explanation of the reaction mechanism. There are 19 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elementary Organic Compounds, AS USSR)
Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

5(2,3)

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Academician, Tolstaya, T. P., Isayeva, L. S.

SOV/20-125-2-25/64

TITLE: Reactions of the Salts of Diphenyl-bromonium, Diphenyl-chloronium, and Triphenyl-oxonium With Metals (Reaktsii soley difenilbromoniya, difenilkhloroniya i trifeniloksoniya s metallami

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 330-33. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Aryl-diazonium- (Ref 1) and di-aryl-iodonium salts (Ref 2) react with metals to form organometallic compounds of the non-transitional metals. The paper under consideration is devoted to the reactions with metals of the salts discovered by the author and enumerated in the title (Refs 3-5). Acetone constitutes the best medium for the formation of organometallic compounds from aryl-diazo compounds. It was mainly employed in the experiments under consideration. Tables 1 and 2 show the results. The reactions with metals of the diphenyl-bromonium salts and of the similarly behaving diphenyl-chloronium salts resemble those of the diphenyl-iodonium- and phenyl-diazonium salts. In certain cases (dealt with in greater detail in the paper), they form organometallic com-

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pounds of the nontransitional metals, yields being satisfactory in many instances. The triphenyl-oxonium salts, however, could not be induced to effect this formation. There is a far-reaching analogy in the behaviour of the salts of all 3 diphenyl-halogenoniums on the one hand, and of the phenyl-diazonium salts on the other hand. For this reason, the authors returned to the interaction of the diazonium salts with bismuth. They were able to propose a preparative manufacturing procedure for triaryl-bismuth compounds by means of the diazo method (Ref 7), which is vastly superior to the methods described on earlier occasions (Ref 8,. There was a significant discrepancy in the behaviour of the halogenides (usually iodides) of the diphenyl-halogenoniums on the one hand, and of their borofluorides on the other hand. The former reacted less frequently with metals to form organometallic compounds (Hg, Sn). Unlike the borofluorides, they did, however, form phenyl-mercury-halogenides with good yields. With nontransitional metals, said borofluorides formed organo-metallic compounds. With nobler metals (Pt, Ag, Hg), however, the reaction did not occur. The halogenides also reacted with Pt and Cu. In the former case, due to a purely catalytic

reaction, a mixture of haloide benzenes was formed. The above-stated facts can best be illustrated by a simple, though by no means exhaustive, pattern (given in this connection) (reaction groups I and II, Ref 9). The hypothesis behind the pattern takes for basis the homolytic disruption of the bonds of the covalent form of the onium compound, which leads to the formation of an organometallic compound. The reaction group II is explained in references 2 and 10. Group I is based on the notion than an interaction takes place between the metal as a nucleophile reagent and the cations of diphenyl-halogenonium and diphenyl-diazonium (their borofluoric salt). By way of conclusion, the authors furthermore try to substantiate this hypothesis, and to predict its consequences. There are 2 tables and 16 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR). Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

3

5(2)

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Academician, Reutov, O. A., Corresponding Member AS USSR. Tolstaya, T. P., Ptitsyna, O. A., Isayeva, L. S., Turchinskiy, M. F., Bochkareva, G. P.

SOV/20-125-6-25/61

TITLE: Organometallic Compounds Prepared From Double Salts of Halogen Metals and Halogenoniums (Metalloorganicheskiye soyedineniya iz dvoynykh soley galoidnykh metallov i galogenoniyev)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1265-1268 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper adds two further types, (III) and (IV), to the two rather similar reaction types (I) and (II) of the synthesis of organometallic compounds. Hg, Tl, Sn, Pb, As, Sb, and Bi may appear as metal $M^{(n)}$ in the method of diazonium double salts (Ref 1); Cu, Zn, Fe, as well as $M^{(p)} - M^{(n)}$ as metal $M^{(p)}$ for various combinations. In the method of iodonium double salts (Ref 2) Hg, Sn, Sb, and Bi were investigated as $M^{(n)}$ which gave a good yield of corresponding organometallic

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compounds. The same metal $M^{(n)}$ is usually used as $M^{(p)}$, sometimes, however, Zn or Cu. The corresponding decomposition reactions were carried out by the authors in an acetone solution. For this purpose the same metal powder was used as was chosen by O. A. Reutov and O. A. Ptitsyna for diphenyl iodonium salts. The course and the results of these new reactions were found to be completely similar to those of the last-mentioned salts. This is a new confirmation of a similarity of all diaryl halogenoniums. Phenyl mercury iodide with yields of 22 and 35% is produced by decomposition of the double salts of diphenyl chloronium iodide and of diphenyl bromonium iodide with HgJ_2 by powdered copper in acetone at low temperature. Diphenyl-tin-dichloride with yields of 57 and 55% is produced by decomposition of the double salts of diphenyl chloronium- and diphenyl bromonium with $SnCl_4$ by powdered tin. The decomposition of the corresponding double salts of antimony powder leads to a mixture of phenyl-dichlorostibine, diphenyl-chlorostibine, and a small quantity of organo-antimony triaryl compounds. Triphenyl bismuth is produced by decomposition of the bismuth-trichloride

Organometallic Compounds Prepared From Double Salts of Halogen Metals and Halogenoniums SOV/20-125-6-25/61

double salts by bismuth powder. According to the analysis it is assumed that the double salts of antimony-trichloride and of bismuth-trichloride form mixtures of the compounds: $\left[(C_6H_5)_2Hal^+\right]MeCl_4^-$ and $\left[(C_6H_5)_2Hal^+\right]_2MeCl_5^{--}$. Table 1 gives 21 decomposed salts, the decomposition temperature and calculated as well as actually obtained results of the analysis, table 2 shows the decomposition reactions of the aforesaid double salts with the halides of heavy metals. The double salts of triphenyl-oxonium either do not react at all with the metal powders under the given experimental conditions, or only with a change of the anion part of the double salt. The cation of triphenyl-oxonium is not changed and does not form organometallic compounds. Thus this method is restricted by the inapplicability of oxonium- and (as is expected by analogy) of ammonium salts. The authors finally try to explain this behavior of triphenyl-oxonium salts. There are 2 tables and 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov) Institut

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Organometallic Compounds Prepared From Double Salts of Halogen Metals and Halogenoniums SOV/20-125-6-25/61

elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1959

Card 4/4

NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik; TOLSTAYA, T.P.; ISAYEVA, L.S.; GRIB, A.V.

Nitration of triphenyloxonium and diphenylhalogenonium cations. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.3:602-605 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Oxonium compounds)
(Halogenonium compounds)

NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik; ISAYEVA, L.S.; TOLSTAYA, T.P.

Dimethylphenylsulfoxonium salts. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.6:1339-1342 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova i Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

NESMEYANOV, A. N.; EPSHTEYN, L. M.; ISAYEVA, L. S.; TOLSTAYA, T. P.; KAZITSYNA, L. A.

Infrared spectra of diphenylhalo onium and triphenyl oxonium salts in the region 400-750 cm-'. Izv AN SSSR Ser Khim no. 4: 613-618 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova.

ISAYEVA, L.S.; ISAYEV, I.L.

Determining the coefficient of vertical eddy diffusion in the surface layer of the Black Sea by a direct method. Trudy Mor. gidrofiz.inst. AN URSR 28:32-35 '63.

Horizontal eddy diffusions in the sea. 36-39 (MIRA 17:3)

ISAYEVA, L.S.; ISAYEV, I.L.

One of the methods of determining the coefficient of vertical turbulent diffusion in the sea. Trudy Mor. gidrofiz. inst. AN URSR 30:41-45 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

NESMEYANOV, A.N.; TOLSTAYA, T.P.; ISAYEVA, L.S.

Phenyl-2-thienyl bromonium salts. Izv.AN SSSR, Ser.khim. no.1:166-168 '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted May 17, 1965.

AM0059003 (IV) SOURCE CODE: UR/3095/66/035/000/0003/0012

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, A. G.; Isayev, I. L.; Isayeva, L. S.; Naumenko, M. F.; Chigrakov, K. I.; Shutov, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: The macrostructure of the temperature field on the ocean surface

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 35, 1966. Gidrofizicheskiye i gidrokhimicheskiye issledovaniya tropicheskoy zony Atlantiki (Hydrophysical and hydrochemical research in the tropical zone of the Atlantic), 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: temperature distribution, ocean dynamics, research ship

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is to investigate the temperature field of the ocean surface--the interface between hydrosphere and atmosphere over the ocean. This temperature field is a function of the intensity of vertical heat exchange in both media, the transfer of heat by ocean currents and winds, and also of "boundary" turbulence associated with the specific characteristics of the interface. Data for this study were obtained by making continuous records of the temperature of the surface water during passage of the Russian research ship Mikhail Lomonosov. A thermistor device was used, and the record was made by means of a self-recording EPP-09 potentiometer. Inertial lag in the record amounted to 0.3 sec. Analysis of curves of spectral density (drawn for three oceanic traverses) shows that the

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ACC NR. AM0059003

ACC NR: AT6035083

dependence of the spectral density on wave number follows the "5/3 law" rather well, both for the open ocean and for near-shore zones, but the relation is not smoothly rectilinear. The spectra display a series of maximums, reflecting secondary sources acting at fixed intervals of wave numbers. These are related to dynamics of the water as a result of vortical movements and thermally induced changes (from invading currents, rise of water from depth, cloudiness that causes irregular heating by solar radiation, interaction of atmospheric fronts, etc). The actual spectral density of temperature fluctuations for the open ocean is approximately one order less than for the near-shore parts of the ocean. In the middle-scale region (of wave numbers), a minimum of spectral density occurs, characteristic of a number of meteorological elements such as heat flux, air temperature, wind velocity, and pressure. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7012421 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/011 2017/2019

AUTHOR: Nesmeyanov, A. N.; Sazonova, V. A.; Zudkova, G. I. Isayeva, L. S.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Alpha-ferrocenylcarbonium salts

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 11, 1966, 2017-2019

TOPIC TAGS: hydrolysis, dimethylamine, acetic acid, inorganic salt

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The influence of the dimethylamino group, situated in the p-position of the benzene ring bonded to a carbonium carbon upon the stability and reactivity of alpha-ferrocenylphenylcarbonium salts was investigated. Three salts were synthesized from the corresponding carbinols and tetraphenylborosodium in glacial acetic acid. Such salts were more stable than the carbonium salts not containing the dimethylamino group. Hydrolysis of phenylferrocenyl- and diphenylferrocenylcarbonium tetraphenylborates is instantaneous, whereas the corresponding tetraphenylborates containing the dimethylamino group are recovered unchanged. Other reactions of the salts syntnesized were studied: alkylation of dimethylaniline in the p-position; reactions with piperidine,

 UDC: 542.91+547.1'13+542.957+546.72

0932 1358

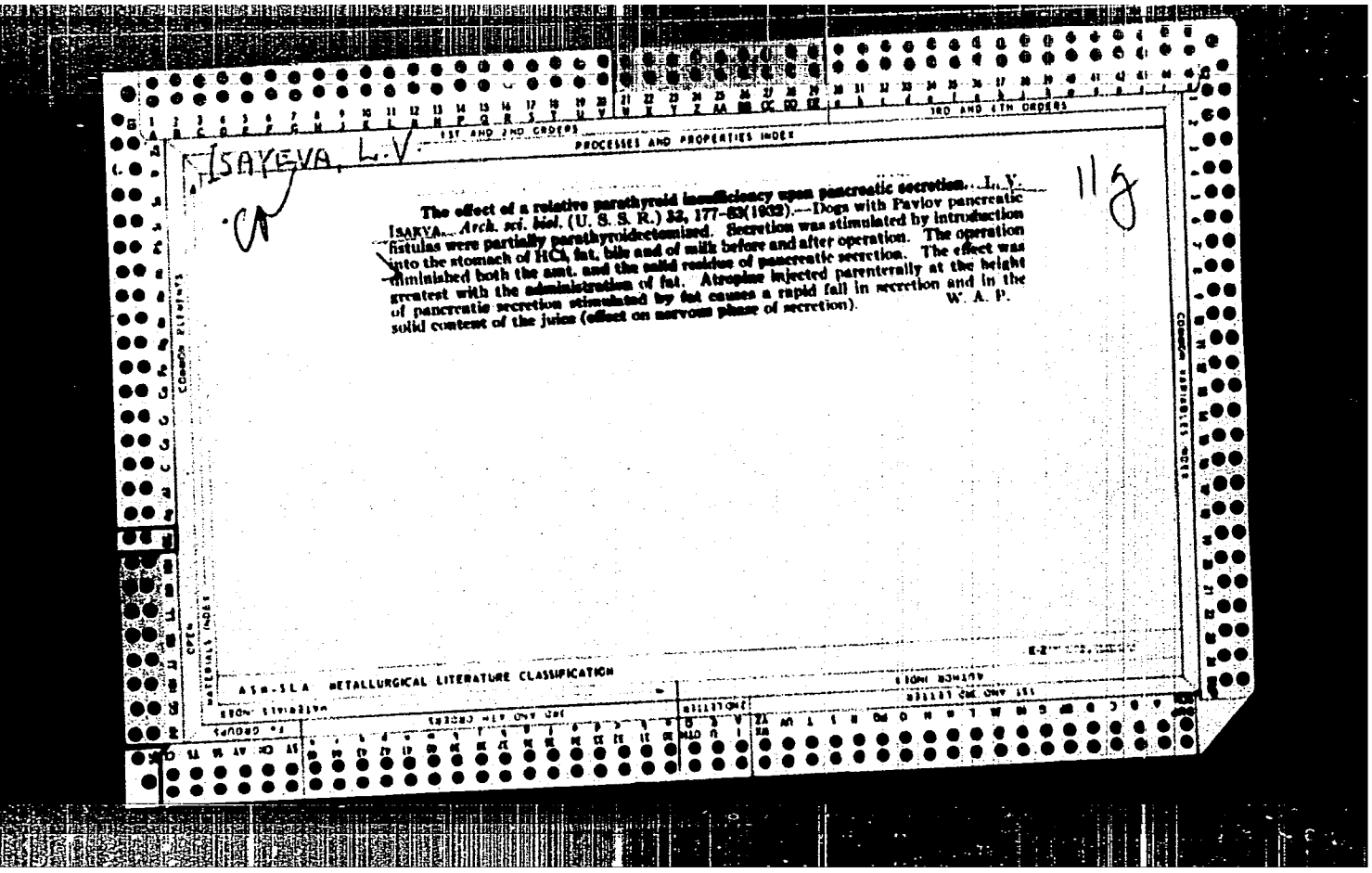
ACC NR: AP7012421

forming p-dimethylaminophenylferrocenylmethyl- and p-dimethylaminodiphenyl-ferrocenylmethyl- substituted piperidines. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.
[JPRS: 40,422]

2/2

SLAVYANSKIY, V.T.; NOVIKOVA, M.P.; ISAYEVA, L.V.; KRESTNIKOVA, Ye.N.

Effect of chemical composition on the viscosity of silica glass.
Opt.-mekh.prom. 25 no.1:53-58 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Glass manufacture)



ISAYEVA, L.V.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The effect of a relative parathyroid insufficiency upon pancreatic secretion. I. V. ISAKVA. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 32, 177–83(1932).—Dogs with Pavlov pancreatic fistulas were partially parathyroidectomized. Secretion was stimulated by introduction into the stomach of HCl, fat, bile and of milk before and after operation. The operation diminished both the amt. and the solid residue of pancreatic secretion. The effect was greatest with the administration of fat. Atropine injected parenterally at the height of pancreatic secretion stimulated by fat causes a rapid fall in secretion and in the solid content of the juice (effect on nervous phase of secretion). W. A. P.

11g

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ISAYEVA, L.V.

CA

11 H

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The effect of tannic acid upon the secretion of the small intestine. L. V. Isaeva. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) **32**, 470-83(1932).—Expts. were performed on 2 dogs with Thiry-Vella fistulas in the ileum and duodenum. Tannic acid injected directly into the loops in concns. of 0.1, 0.5, 1.0 and 2.0% acts as an irritant upon the mucosa and increases the amt. of secretion. With secretion previously stimulated by calomel tannic acid acts in 2 phases: a "binding" phase followed by an "irritation" phase. This effect is observed in the upper and lower portions of the duodenum. Intramuscular injection of adrenaline (1 cc. of 1:1000 soln.) at the end of the "binding" phase of tannic acid action delays the onset of the "irritation" phase. Tannic acid has no effect upon the erepsin content of the intestinal secretion. W. A. Perlzweig

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ISAYEVA, L. V. Doc Med Sci

Dissertation: "essential Hypertonia"

21 Jan 49

Moscow Medical Institute, Ministry of Public Health, RSFSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

ISAYEVA, L.V., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; GOL'BERG, D.G.

Certain problems in organizing to combat rheumatism. Terap. arkh. 26 no.2:55-61 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(RHEUMATISM, prevention and control, *organiz. in hosp.)

ISAYEVA, M.D.

Hydrothermally alterated rocks and mineralization of the Arkharly deposit. Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.56:218-223 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Laboratoriya paleovulkanologii Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Dzungaria—Rocks)
(Dzungaria—Ore deposits)

FREMD, G.M.; ISAYEVA, M.D.

Mineral facies, metasomatic zoning, and the genesis of secondary quartzites and propylites in southern Dzungaria. Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.2:156-170 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kazakhskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

FREMD, G.M.; ISAYEVA, M.D.

The role of ignimbrites in the volcanism of Hungary. Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.2:233-238 '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kazakhskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

ISAYEVA, M.G.

TOLYBEKOV, S.Ye.; RAKHLIS, L.A.; ISAYEVA, M.G.

Characteristics of the transition of Kazakhstan to socialism omitting the capitalistic phase of development. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13 no.8:42-58 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Kazakhstan--Economic conditions)

TOLYBEKOV, S.Ye.; RAKHLIS, L.A.; ISAYEVA, M.G.

Kazakhstan's transition from a semifeudal colonial economy to a socialist one, bypassing the capitalist stage of development. Trudy Inst. ekon. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:3-88 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Kazakhstan--Economic conditions)

SOKOLOVA, Ye.I.[deceased]; BRAYNZAROVA, G.T.; BOCHANOVA, N.S.; ZHIKHAREVA, V.I.; ZAKUMBAYEV, A.K.; ISAYEVA, M.G.; IMAMBAYEVA, U.A.; KRIVOSHEYEV, Yu.O.; KUDAYBERGENOV, Zh.D.; RAKHMETCHIN, S.; TYUTYUKOV, F.M.; SHIM, P.S.; LAZARENKO, Ye.I.; GARANKINA, A.I.; D'YACHENKO, R.; PETUKHOV, R.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; SHUPLOVA, M.A., red.; LEVIN, M.L., red.; ROROKINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Food industry of Kazakhstan] Pishchevaia promyshlennost' Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN KazSSR, 1963. 172 p.

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut ekonomiki.

(Kazakhstan--Food industry)

ISAYEVA, M.I.

STANKEVICH, B.Ye.; ISAYEVA, M.I.

Selection of sites for air intake for ventilation of buildings at petroleum refineries. Gig. i san. no.6:27-34 Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz Ufimskogo neftyanogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.
(VENTILATION,
*selection of sites for air intake in petroleum-refining plants)

SOV/81-59-16-58505

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 410 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Isayeva, M.I., Kalnina, R.V., Stankevich, B.Ye., Eygenson, A.S.

TITLE: The Alkalinization of Gasoline Distillates by Trisodiumphosphate

PERIODICAL: Tr. Bashkirsk. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nefti, 1959, Nr 1, pp 100-109

ABSTRACT: The results of the work of a pilot installation at the Ufa Oil Refinery are presented (a diagram is given). The gasoline distillate of thermal cracking at 44 - 200°C with a H_2S content in the amount of 0.017 - 0.026 weight % after alkalinization with trisodiumphosphate (I) stands a test with a copper plate. The recommended concentration of an aqueous I solution is 5 - 5.5 weight %, the sulfur content 7.5 g/l. The regeneration of the solution is carried out by boiling for 1 hour under vacuum at 120 - 130 mm Hg. On introducing alkalinization by I in oil refineries the consumption of NaOH and the quantity of sulfurous-alkaline industrial sewage will decrease sharply. The purification of gasoline by I should be cheaper than the purification by NaOH.

S. Rozenoyer.

Card 1/1

ISAYEVA, M.I.; STANKEVICH, B.Ye.; TOROPTSEV, N.G.

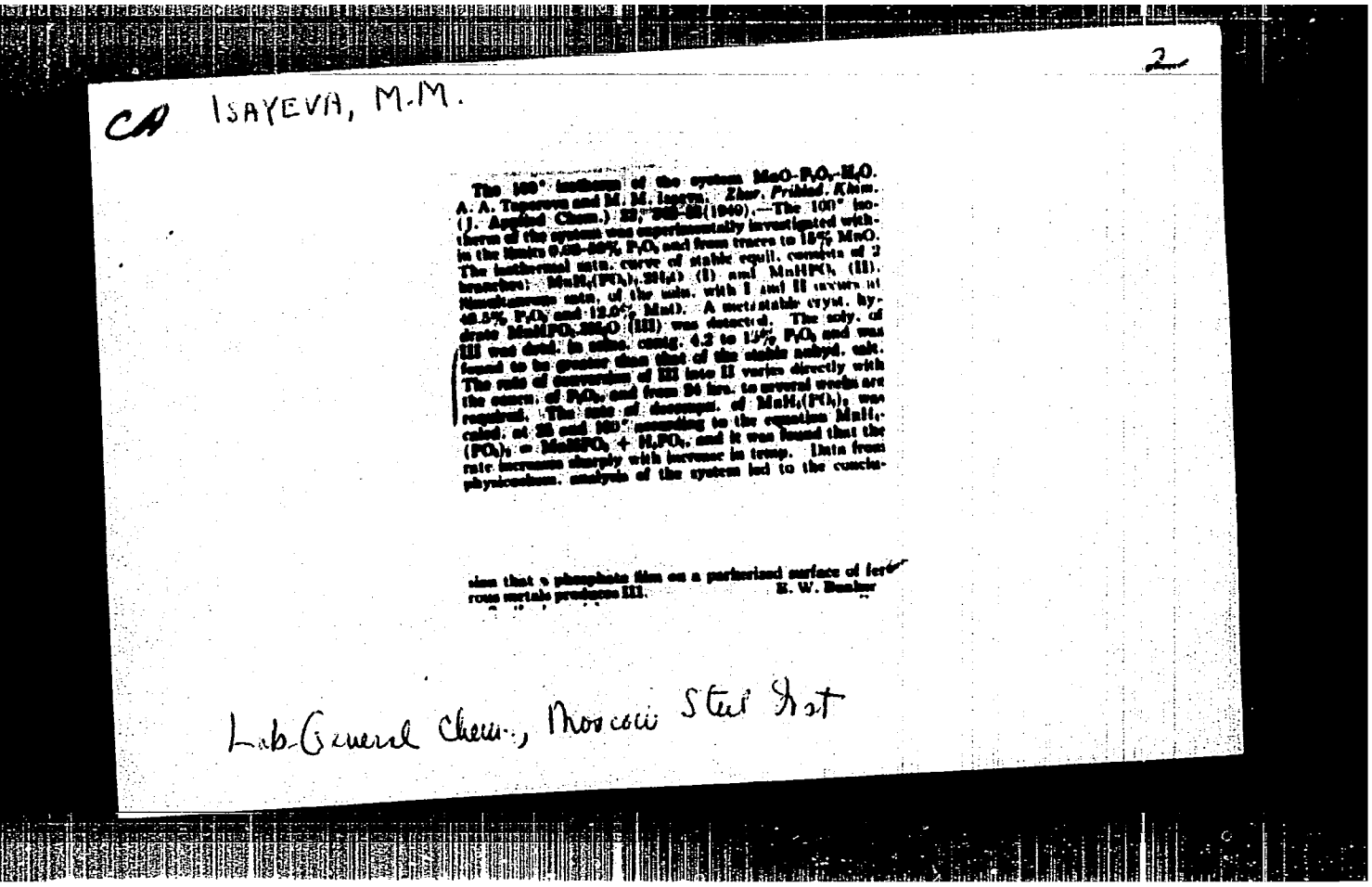
Ways for reducing caustic soda consumption in alkalizing clear petroleum products. Trudy BashNII NP no.1:110-119 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Petroleum products)
(Sodium hydroxide)

STANKEVICH, B.Ye.; MITKALEV, B.A.; ISAYEVA, M.I.

Aeration purification of sewage containing hydrogen sulfide at petroleum refineries. Trudy BashNII NP no.1:205-215 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Sewage--Purification) (Hydrogen sulfide)
(Petroleum refineries--By-products)



2

CA ISAYEVA, M.M.

The 100° isotherm of the system MnO-P_2O_5-H_2O. A. A. Tugarova and M. M. Isayeva. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (*J. Applied Chem.*) 13, [illegible] (1940).—The 100° isotherm of the system was experimentally investigated within the limits 0.05–80% P_2O_5 and from traces to 18% MnO. The isothermal soln. curve of stable equil. consists of 2 branches: $MnH_4(PO_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (I) and $MnHPO_4$ (II). Monohydrous soln. of the salts with I and II occurs at 49.5% P_2O_5 and 12.0% MnO. A metastable cryst. hydrate $MnHPO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ (III) was detected. The solv. of III was detd. in soln. contg. 4.2 to 13% P_2O_5 and was found to be greater than that of the stable anhyd. salt. The rate of conversion of III into II varies directly with the concn. of P_2O_5 and from 24 hrs. to several weeks are required. The rate of decompn. of $MnH_4(PO_4)_2$ was calcd. at 25 and 100° according to the equation $MnH_4(PO_4)_2 = MnHPO_4 + H_3PO_4$, and it was found that the rate increases sharply with increase in temp. Data from physicochem. analysis of the system led to the conclusion that a phosphate film on a particular surface of ferrous metals produces III. E. W. Bunker

Lab General Chem., Moscow State Inst

VANYUKOVA, L.V.; ISAYEVA, M.M.; KABANOV, B.N.

Solubility and mechanism of solution of quadrivalent lead.
Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.2:377-379 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR i Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.
(Lead oxides)
(Sulfuric acid)

YEFIMOV, V.A.; MOLCHANOVA, M.N.; GANTSEVICH, A.I.; ISAYEVA, M.M.; BELYAYEVSKIY, I.A.; SAPIRO, M.M.; BORISEVICH, S.F.; BARANOVSKAYA, L.V.

Semicontinuous method of wood hydrolysis. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 15 no.1:19-21 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Yefimov, Molchanova, Gantsevich, Isayeva). 2. Leningradskiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Belyayevskiy, Sapiro, Borisevich, Baranovskaya).

ISAYEVA, M. S.; TERENO ZHKIN, I. I.

Alfalfa

Extend the planting of Volga-Akhtubinka blue alfalfa. Korm. baza 3, No. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

ISAYEVA M.V.

AUTHORS: Khokhlova, R. V., Vaskevich, D. N., 64-58-2-12/16
With the Members of the TsZL Breytbart, B. I., Otrokhova, T. N., Isayeva, M. V.

TITLE: The Determination of Small Amounts of Diphenyl-Guanidine in the Air of Industrial Working Rooms (Opredeleniye malykh kolichestv difenilguanidina v vozdukhe proizvodstvennykh pomeshcheniy)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 2, pp. 52-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two methods of determination are described, a volumetric and a colorimetric method. According to the former diphenyl guanidine dissolved in alcohol is titrated with 0.01 n sulfuric acid using a Reberg-absorber; bromophenol blue or fluorescein were used as indicators. The accuracy of determination amounts to ±5% at a content of diphenyl guanidine of from 0.2-2 mg and up to ± 15% at a content of 0.1 mg. In order to determine the effect of admixtures titrations of technical products were carried out, and as is seen from a table errors of +1.12% to -6.4% were found. The second method of

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determination is based on the reaction of diphenyl guanidine with cobalt oleate under the formation of a violet compound. The intensity of this color is compared with a standard series and thus diphenyl guanidine is determined. The measurement of intensity can be carried out visually or by means of a photocolorimeter. The production of cobalt oleate as well as the production of the standard series are described. In order to determine the effect of other accelerators which might eventually exist besides diphenyl guanidine in the atmosphere of rubber industry plants on the two methods, determinations were carried out in the presence of Altax, Thiuram and Captax. In this it was found that the latter disturbs colorimetric determination and that therefore the volumetric method must be applied in this case. A table of the results of determination with diphenyl guanidine-Captax mixtures is given. The air to be investigated was directed through a porous filter over an aspirator; the filter was washed with alcohol or benzene, and the washing liquid was subjected to the described determina-

The Determination of Small Amounts of Diphenyl-Guanidine in the Air of Industrial Working Rooms

64-58-2-12/16

tions of diphenyl guanidine.
There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dorogomilovskiy khimicheskiy zavod imeni M. V. Frunze i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda VTsSPS (Dorogomilovsk Chemical Plant imeni M. V. Frunze and All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Accident Prevention VTsSPS)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Diphenyl guanidines--Determination 2. Air--Impurities
3. Air--Colorimetric analysis

Card 3/3

VARGUZINA, Z.; ISAYEVA, N.; VORZHEVA, L.V., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Testing lower fungi and bacteria against insect pests of fruit trees. Uch.zap.Kuib.gos.ped.inst. no.37:23-26 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Fruit trees--Diseases and pests)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Biological control)

ISAYEVA, N.A.

Paleotectonic conditions governing the Permian sedimentation in the northern part of the Ural Mountain region and the adjacent areas of the Russian Platform. Trudy Sver. gor. inst. no.43: 120-128 '63. (MIRA 18:7)

24804
S/048/61/025/006/004/010
B117/B212

[illegible] 3-1138,1331)

AUTHORS: Sedov, N. N., Spivak, G. V. and Isayeva, N. F.

TITLE: Electron-optical measurement of electric and magnetic microfields on surfaces

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 6, 1961, 725-729

TEXT: The present paper has been presented at the 3rd All-Union Conference on Electron Microscopy, held in Leningrad from October 24 to 29, 1960. The authors investigated experimentally the quantitative ratio between the strength of the local microfield on the surface of an electron emitter and the image contrast in the image plane. If such a correlation exists, it is possible with an electron-optical emission system not only to observe the electric and magnetic surface microfields but also to measure their strength. Using an additional secondary emission device with an EEM-75 (EEM-75) emission microscope, the structure and distribution of the thermionic emission of effective cathodes has been investigated. Due to such studies it is possible to establish a correlation between the structure

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Electron-optical measurement of ...

and emission of such a heat emitter (Ref. 6: Sbitnikova I. S., Dubinina Ye. M., Spivak G. V., Fetisov D. V., Pribory i tekhnika. eksperim., № 5, 78 (1959); Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 3, 1077 (1958)). A combination of photo- and thermionic emission leads to the same conclusions in the same emission microscope (Ref. 3: Spivak G. V., Pryamkova I. A., Sedov N. N., Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 24, 640 (1960)). The microscope used by the authors was similar to that described in Ref. 3. It is a combined glass-metal device. The vacuum was measured to be $(3-5)\cdot10^{-7}$ mm Hg with an external glass casing and good degasification. The magnification of the microscope varied from 50 to 500. A beam catcher not used in the microscope described in Ref. 3 was mounted in the center of the luminescent screen. The microscope was built in several variations with photo- and secondary emission from the surface of the object. In the latter case, the microscope had a socket with an electron gun instead of the lighting device, which was used to bombard the object with about 100-ev electrons. A heater allowed to observe the hot cathodes also during thermionic emission. The possibility of measuring local magnetic fields was checked by using a number of artificial specimens consisting of alternating magnetic and non-magnetic stripes (e.g. iron and copper). The front side of

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the specimen was polished. Magnetizing was done by an external magnetic field. The distribution of the magnetic field across the specimen and the current density on the screen were compared during focusing onto the area of magnetic inhomogeneities. The image was shifted by means of Helmholtz coils to measure the current density across the individual sections of the specimen. In some cases, the brightness of the luminescent screen was also measured by employing an ФЭУ-19 (FEU-19) photomultiplier in a housing impervious to light. The test results of the brightness of the screen and the direct measurement of the current density on the screen agreed. The magnetic field across the specimen was determined from the change of the resistance of a thin bismuth wire (50 and 100μ diameter). From the typical curves obtained for the magnetic field across the surface of the specimen, it was found that points with maximum values of the magnetic field correspond to a minimum current density on the screen and vice versa. The measurements showed that the relation $j_1/j_2 = H_2/H_1$ (2) is actually fulfilled with an accuracy of 5-10%. (The subscripts 1 and 2 denote the fields and the current density of electrons across the individual sections of the object). The accuracy depends on the exact performance of the experiment and especially on the even lighting of the specimen. With the given

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accuracy it is possible to measure small magnetic fields which are difficult to measure by other methods. Measurements of magnetic fields were done with artificial inhomogeneities of ~0.1 mm. At present, this method is applied to measure natural magnetic microfields which can be found in a number of objects. Active heat emitters were also investigated. The current density of individual sections of pressed cathodes was measured in the temperature range from 600° - 800°C. The lower temperature limit was determined by the thermionic emission. The upper limit was determined by the blurring of the image caused by the space charge. Richardson lines were drawn by using the temperature dependence of the current density. The work function determined from the inclination of the straight lines ranged from 1.9-3.1 ev. Most of the emission spots had a work function close to the lower value. If the spacing of the spots and the difference of the contact potentials determined from the difference of the work function are known; then it is possible to estimate the field potential of the spots for the object in question. It is in the order of several kv/cm. Electron-optical emission systems make it possible to determine magnetic and electric microfields on the surface not only qualitatively but also quantitatively. The authors thank the student E. Sh. Gasparyan for cooperation and A. I. Shal'nikov for

Electron-optical measurement of ...

suggestions for the construction of bismuth measuring devices. There are 3 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gos. universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Division of Physics of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 5/5

KAPLAN, S.I.; ISAYEVA, N.L.; TRUBNIKOVA, I.N.

Isolation and purification of terramycin using a liquid ion exchanger. Med.prom. 16 no.7:25-31 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(TERRAMYCIN) (ION EXCHANGE RESINS)

MAKSIMOV, V.F.; SOKOLOVA, O.I.; MODZELEVSKAYA, Z.P.; ISAYEVA, N.M.

Using a froth-type apparatus for the decontamination of waste gases from the manufacture of sulfate pulp. Bum. prom. 34 no.5:14-16 My '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Woodpulp) (Gas purification)

MAKSIMOV, V.F., ISAYEVA, N.M.

Purification of waste gases by an experimental froth-type unit at the Svetogorsk cellulose sulfate plant. Trudy LTI no.58:65-70 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Svetogorsk--Gas purirification)

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AUTHORS: Rybakov, P.A., Zhukov, N.A., Isayeva, N.S.

TITLE: An improved gravimetric method of determining the amount of solid contaminants in light petroleum products

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.11, 1962, 68-71

TEXT: The usual methods of assessing solid contaminants in light fuels, particularly that of standard ГОСТ 6370-59 (GOST 6370-59) and visual methods, are not sensitive enough and better methods are required for determining amounts of contaminants less than 0.005%. Tests showed that the usual "red band" filter papers are inadequate and tests were made with nitro-cellulose membrane biological filters to standard ГОСТ 8985-59 (GOST 8985-59) which are made in six pore sizes ranging from 0.3 to 5 microns. Filters no.4 (0.9 μ) and no.3 (0.5 μ) were found best for light fuels, finer filters were too slow and coarser ones inadequate. These filters were stable on exposure to the usual fuels and solvents and with the accepted oven drying procedure. When the solids content is less than 0.0003% it is recommended to filter

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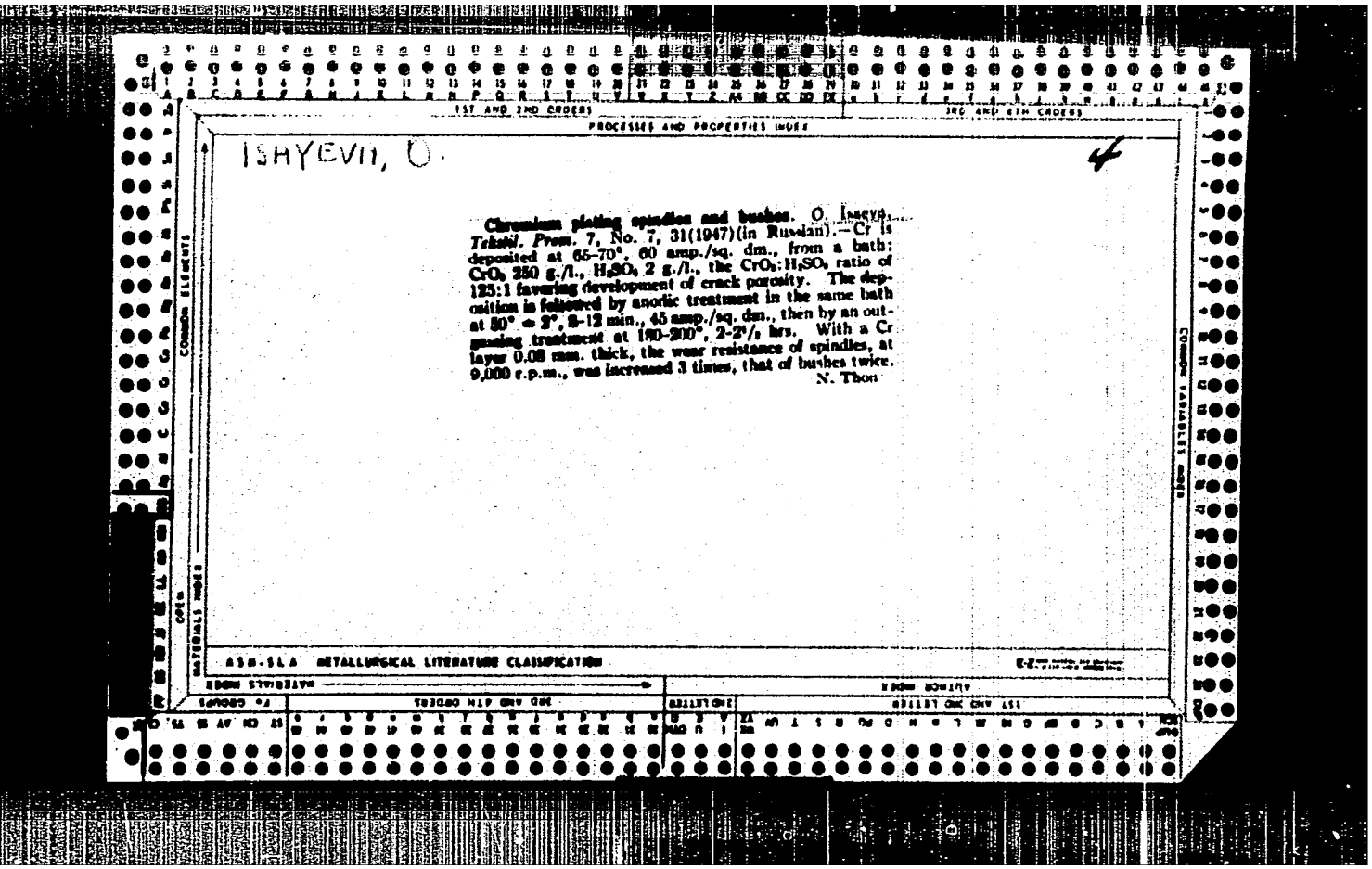
about a half litre of fuel, when the solids content is greater than 0.0005% the sample may be less than 400 ml but not less than 200 ml. The procedure for handling wet samples is explained. With the improved method described here, contaminants present in amounts greater than 0.0001% can be assessed and smaller amounts than this can be neglected. The repeatability was not greater than ± 12%. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

X



ISHYEVII, O.

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Chromium plating spindles and bushes. O. Isaeva. *Tekstil. Prom.* 7, No. 7, 31(1947)(in Russian).—Cr is deposited at 65–70°, 60 amp./sq. dm., from a bath: CrO_3 250 g./l., H_2SO_4 2 g./l., the CrO_3:H_2SO_4 ratio of 125:1 favoring development of crack porosity. The deposition is followed by anodic treatment in the same bath at 50° ± 2°, 8–12 min., 45 amp./sq. dm., then by an outgassing treatment at 180–200°, 2–2½ hrs. With a Cr layer 0.08 mm. thick, the wear resistance of spindles, at 9,000 r.p.m., was increased 3 times, that of bushes twice.

N. Thon

ISAYEVA, O.

Petroleum product transportation in Kharkov. Avt. transp. 33 no.4:12 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Kharkov--Petroleum products--Transportation)

TARLETSKIY, B.; ISAYEVA, O.

Resources for efficient and profitable operation of automotive transport units. Avt.transp. 35 no.6:8-10 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Nachal'nik Bryanskoy avtotransportnoy kontory no.1 (for Tarletskiy).
2. Starshiy inzhener-ekonomist Ministerstva avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog RSFSR (for Isayeva).
(Transportation, Automotive)

BERKOVICH, T.M.; ISAYEVA, O.A.; NOVIKOVA, D.A.; KRUNYA, Z.F.; LEVICHEVA, M.M.; TRET'YAKOVA, R.K.; BYKOVA, K.M.

Study of combined processes of heat and moisture treatment of asbestos-cement sheets for N.I.Ershov's unlined mechanized production-line units. Trudy NIIAsbesttsementa no.15:38-56 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Asbestos cement)

BERKOVICH, T.M.; ISAYEVA, O.A.; BULANOVA, L.P.; LYAPINA, R.V.

Capillary water saturation of asbestos cement and its effect on the reinforcing properties of chrysotile-asbestos fibers. Trudy NIIAsbesttsementa no.19:3-20 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

BERKOVICH, T.M.; ISAYEVA, O.A.; BYKOVA, K.M.; LEVICHEVA, M.M.; KRUNYA, Z.F.; VOLKOVA, S.B.

Intensifying the hardening process of asbestos-cement sheets made with portland cement by additional brief wetting of the semifinished product. Trudy NIIAsbesttsementa no.15:64-81 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Asbestos cement)

ISAYEVA, O.V.

Fungus diseases of forest trees and shrubs of the middle Dniester Valley. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 9 no.2:36-43 '52. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, Viddil mikologii.
(Dniester Valley--Wood-decaying fungi)
(Wood-decaying fungi--Dniester Valley)

BALAYEV, Ye.Ye.; BALYUKOV, I.I., tekhnolog; ISAYEVA, R.A.; KOTOV, V.I.; TIMOFEYEV, N.G., master; MAYAKIN, N.I., pomoshchnik mastera

Is there a need for warp hangers in automatic weaving? Tekst.-prom. 22 no.9:37-38 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom Pavlovo-Pokrovskoy fabriki Moskovskogo oblastnogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Balayev).
2. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Pavlovo-Pokrovskoy fabriki Moskovskogo oblastnogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Balyukov).
3. Starshiy normirovshchik Pavlovo-Pokrovskoy tkatskoy fabriki Moskovskogo oblastnogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Isayeva).
4. Nachal'nik tsekha Pavlovo-Pokrovskoy tkatskoy fabriki Moskovskogo oblastnogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Kotov).

(Weaving) (Automatic control)

KOZLOV, N.S.; ISAYEVA, R.K.

Synthesis of fluoro derivatives of para-aminobenzoic acid. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., khim i khim. tekh. 7 no.5:787-790 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra khimii Permskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta imeni akademika D.N. Pryanishnikova.

L 45227-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AR6028125 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/005/A053/A053

AUTHOR: Gorn, L. S.; Isayeva, R. N.; Pomogayev, V. V.

20 B

19

TITLE: Separation of the fast and slow components in scintillation counters using composite phosphors

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 5A439

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 2, 1965, 11-23

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, component separation

ABSTRACT: Optimal conditions for the separation of luminiscent components in a scintillation counter using a composite scintillator are studied. A formula is derived which makes it possible to calculate the separation factor of the fast and slow component for a pulse-shape discrimination circuit. [Translation of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1 LC

ISAYEVA, R.N., inzh.

Investigating the methane diffusion process in mine workings. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 8 no.11: 60-65 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki. Rekomendovana kafedroy rudnichnoy i promyshlennoy aerologii i tekhniki bezopasnosti. Submitted March 20, 1965.

L 08383-67 EWT(m) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AR6017636 SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/66/000/001/0165/0165

AUTHOR: Gorn, L. S.; Isayeva, R. N.; Pomogayev, V. V.

TITLE: Separating the fast and slow components of a signal in scintillation counters with composite phosphors

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrol. i izmerit. tekh., Abs. 1.32.1254

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n. i. inta priborostr., vyp. 2, 1965, 11-23

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, crystal phosphor, alkali halide

ABSTRACT: Scintillation counters with composite phosphors (luminophors) are now being used more and more frequently in radiometric practice. These detectors open possibilities for qualitative analysis of radiation make-up, for making directional radiometers and producing γ-spectra with a single-valued reaction to radiation. The problem of component analysis using composite phosphors reduces to a purely electronic problem: resolution of the counter signal formed by the superposition of scintillation in the "slow" alkali halide crystal and the "fast" organic crystal into separate components. Current pulses are used directly for separation since the difference in form is greatest in this case. The pulse shape is analyzed in a counter using composite phosphors, and the method for separating the fast and slow components and determining the separation factor is given with a description of the shape discriminator. The use of the shape discriminator is discussed. 7 illustrations, bibliography of 7 titles. N. Zevina. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11, 20

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UDC: 389:539.1.074.3